CLAIMS ACTIVITY

Individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits decreased for the third consecutive month in April. The regular benefits claims load averaged 126,375 per week during the month, approximately 17,385 fewer than the March total. The decrease in the monthly average was primarily the result of a declining continued claims load.

In April 1985, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 127,275. Additionally, the number of Detroit metropolitan residents collecting regular unemployment benefits fell by 7,025 or 11.7 percent. Total Detroit residents collecting benefits amounted to 53,275 per week for the month of April.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
April 05, 1986	133,500	14,700	118,800	54,400	5,500	48,900
April 12, 1986	130,000	13,300	116,700	52,600	5,400	47,200
April 19, 1986	122,400	14,300	108,100	53,000	7,400	45,600
April 26, 1986	119,600	13,900	105,700	53,100	6,800	46,300

DETROIT PRICES SLIDE DOWNWARD

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area fell from 320.0 in March to 318.8 in April. The decrease in Detroit area prices was primarily due to declining fuel oil prices. Prices in the metropolitan area climbed by 0.9 percent since April 1985, when the consumer price index stood at 315.8.

At the national level, the cost of living dropped by two tenths of a percent to reach 325.3 during the month. The lower national prices were due to cheaper fuel oil and transportation costs. Between April 1985 and April 1986, national consumer prices increased by 1.6 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 320.1.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries decreased to 42.6 hours in April. The decrease was shared by all manufacturing industries, with fabricated metal products and transportation equipment registering the largest losses.

During the month, average hourly earnings dropped by three cents to $12.85, while average weekly earnings decreased by $9.01 to total $547.41. In April 1985, earnings averaged $12.62 an hour or $546.45 per week for a 43.3 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Hourly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Weekly Earnings a/		
	APR 1986	MAR 1986	APR 1985	APR 1986	MAR 1986	APR 1985	APR 1986	MAR 1986	APR 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$12.85	$12.88	$12.62	42.6	43.2	43.3	$547.41	$556.42	$546.45
DURABLE GOODS	13.42	13.47	13.17	42.9	43.7	43.8	575.72	588.64	576.85
Primary Metal Products	11.86	12.13	11.56	42.6	43.3	43.1	505.24	525.23	498.24
Fabricated Metal Products	12.69	12.85	12.44	42.5	43.5	42.9	539.32	558.97	533.68
Nonelectrical Machinery	12.93	13.09	12.47	44.1	44.8	43.2	570.21	586.43	538.70
Electrical Machinery	11.12	10.87	10.53	42.5	43.0	39.8	472.60	467.41	419.09
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	15.16	15.18	14.89	43.3	44.2	45.9	656.43	670.96	683.45
NONDURABLE GOODS	10.62	10.55	10.38	41.4	41.5	41.3	439.67	437.82	428.69
Contract Construction	15.66	15.65	14.86	38.4	37.2	38.3	601.34	582.18	569.14
Department Stores	6.68	6.63	6.36	26.9	26.2	26.6	179.69	173.71	169.18

a/ *Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.*

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
APRIL 1986 (Preliminary)

County/Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	116,317,000	108,201,000	8,115,000	7.0
Michigan	4,326,000	3,933,000	393,000	9.1
Allegan	38,950	35,275	3,675	9.5
Ann Arbor MSA	145,200	138,200	7,000	4.8
Battle Creek MSA	62,500	56,800	5,700	9.2
Bay	51,250	45,600	5,650	11.0
Benton Harbor MSA	74,400	67,900	6,500	8.7
Detroit MSA	2,099,000	1,925,000	174,000	8.3
Eaton	48,850	45,625	3,225	6.6
Flint MSA	196,700	177,000	19,700	10.0
Grand Rapids MSA	326,800	302,600	24,200	7.4
Ingham	149,700	138,825	10,900	7.3
Jackson MSA	61,600	55,900	5,700	9.3
Kalamazoo MSA	109,100	102,700	6,400	5.9
Kent	241,425	223,025	18,375	7.6
Lansing MSA	228,800	212,700	16,100	7.0
Lapeer	34,725	30,800	3,925	11.3
Lenawee	40,100	35,925	4,175	10.4
Livingston	47,950	44,900	3,050	6.4
Macomb	335,825	306,125	29,675	8.8
Midland	32,725	29,425	3,300	10.0
Monroe	64,450	58,450	6,000	9.3
Muskegon MSA	67,200	59,900	7,300	10.8
Oakland	483,675	448,325	35,350	7.3
Ottawa	85,350	79,525	5,825	6.8
Saginaw	94,775	85,275	9,500	10.0
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	178,800	160,300	18,400	10.3
St. Clair	68,825	61,550	7,275	10.6
Upper Peninsula LMA	131,600	109,400	22,200	16.9
Wayne	1,063,700	975,325	88,375	8.3

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MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

May 1986
No. 5
Vol. LXII

JOB SERVICE

Michigan Employment Security Commission

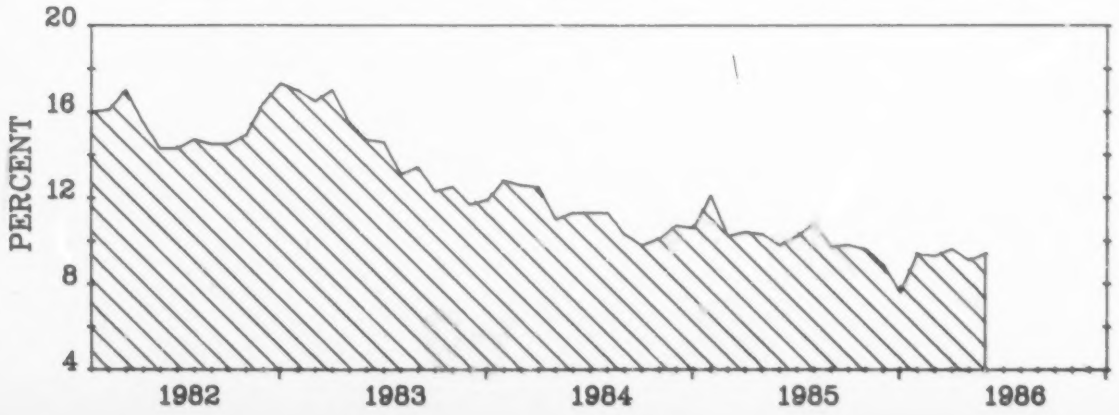
EXPANDED LABOR FORCE INCREASES STATEWIDE JOBLESSNESS

Unemployment in Michigan inched upward as the jobless rate increased from 9.1 percent in April to 9.4 percent in May. The rise in joblessness represents an additional 23,000 individuals out of work, as total state residents seeking employment climbed to 416,000. The rise in joblessness was primarily the result of unsuccessful summer jobseekers entering the state's work force during the month. Total employment in May registered a slight gain as the number of employed residents advanced by 53,000 to reach 3,986,000. Seasonal job gains in construction, retail trade and service related industries accounted for the employment increase. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has increased by 65,000, while the size of the civilian labor force grew by 54,000. In May 1985, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 427,000, representing an unemployment rate of 9.8 percent.

STATE PAYROLLS CONTINUE TO GROW

Nonagricultural employment increased for the fourth consecutive month in Michigan as total wage and salary jobs climbed to 3,586,000 in May. Employment opportunities grew by approximately [illegible] over the month, as strong gains in goods producing and service producing sectors easily offset large governmental losses. Total goods producing employment at 1,101,000 advanced by 6,000 primarily as a result of seasonal hiring in the construction industry. Service producing positions climbed by 22,000 to 2,486,000 during the month, as normal seasonal patterns increased hiring activity in retail trade and service related industries. Public sector payrolls dropped by 17,000 as educational cutbacks at the state and local levels caused government employment to plunge to 580,000. Since May 1985, industry employment in Michigan has jumped by 74,000 or 2.1 percent. Approximately 62,000 service producing jobs have been added throughout the year, while goods producing industries accounted for increases of 13,000.

MICHIGAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (1982–1986)



Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	MAY 1986	APR 1986	MAR 1986	MAY 1985
PLACE OF RESIDENCE				
Civilian Labor Force	4402	4326	4307	4348
Employment	3986	3933	3893	3921
Unemployment	416	393	414	427
Rate	9.4	9.1	9.6	9.8
PLACE OF WORK				
Wage and Salary Employment	3586	3559	3530	3512
Good Producing Industries	1101	1095	1080	1088
Construction and Mining	123	113	102	106
Mining	11	11	10	11
Construction	112	102	92	96
Manufacturing	978	981	978	982
Durable Goods	762	767	763	770
Lumber and Wood Products	12	12	12	12
Furniture and Fixtures	26	26	26	25
Metals	170	171	171	174
Primary Metals	51	52	52	53
Fabricated Metals	119	119	119	121
Nonelectrical Machinery	130	131	132	133
Electrical Machinery	38	37	37	37
Transportation Equipment	347	351	347	351
Other Durable Goods	21	21	21	21
Nondurable Goods	216	214	214	211
Food and Kindred Products	46	45	45	44
Textiles and Apparel	21	21	21	21
Paper and Allied Products	21	21	21	21
Printing and Publishing	39	39	39	38
Chemicals and Petroleum	43	43	43	43
Other Nondurable Goods	46	46	46	44
Service Producing Industries	2486	2464	2450	2424
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	145	145	145	143
Wholesale Trade	179	177	176	175
Retail Trade	623	610	599	615
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	167	165	164	160
Services	774	767	763	746
Government	597	599	603	585
Federal	60	59	59	57
State	144	153	152	139
Local	392	386	392	389
Labor Disputes	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0

* Indicates a labor-management dispute in the industry.

Notes: Data expressed in thousands. Current month data are preliminary.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics — 1985 Benchmark.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the co-operative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program — March 1985 Benchmark.

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits fell considerably during the month of May. The regular benefits claims load averaged 88,952 per week during the month, approximately 24,412 less than the April figure.

The 22 percent decline in the monthly average was basically due to the seasonal hiring of summer jobseekers. In May 1985, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 87,443 or two percent lower than the present total.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
May 03, 1986	113,600	11,900	101,700	50,900	5,200	45,700
May 10, 1986	109,400	12,500	96,900	49,500	5,200	44,300
May 17, 1986	105,500	12,100	93,400	48,500	4,900	43,600
May 24, 1986	100,300	12,700	87,600	44,700	5,100	39,600
May 31, 1986	98,700	10,800	[illegible]	45,200	4,200	41,000

METROPOLITAN AREA PRICES CLIMB UPWARD

The cost of living in the Detroit metropolitan area rose by nine tenths of a percentage point over the month to reach 321.7 in May. The increase in the Detroit area prices was primarily due to higher transportation, housing and food costs. Prices in the area climbed by 1.8 percent since May 1985, when the consumer price index stood at 316.1.

At the national level, the cost of living advanced by three tenths of a percent to reach 326.3 during the month. Reflecting Detroit area trends, the higher national prices were due to additional costs for transportation, medical and food. Between May 1985 and May 1986, national consumer prices increased by 1.6 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 321.3.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries held steady at 42.4 hours in May. Scattered gains and losses in both durable and nondurable goods was primarily the reason for the stable workweek.

During the month, average hourly earnings dropped by three cents to $12.78, while average weekly earnings decreased by $1.27 to total $541.87. In May 1985, earnings averaged $12.58 an hour or $542.20 per week for a 43.1 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Hourly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Weekly Earnings a/		
	MAY 1986	APR 1986	MAY 1985	MAY 1986	APR 1986	MAY 1985	MAY 1986	APR 1986	MAY 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$12.78	$12.81	$12.58	42.4	42.4	43.1	$541.87	$543.14	$542.20
DURABLE GOODS	13.36	13.38	13.15	42.5	42.6	43.5	567.80	569.99	572.02
Primary Metal Products	11.92	11.88	11.90	42.5	42.5	41.8	506.60	504.90	497.42
Fabricated Metal Products	12.71	12.65	12.37	42.3	42.2	43.0	537.63	533.83	531.91
Nonelectrical Machinery	12.93	12.90	12.60	42.9	43.2	42.6	554.70	557.28	536.76
Electrical Machinery	11.27	11.11	10.50	42.1	42.6	40.6	474.47	473.29	426.30
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	15.26	15.33	15.01	42.9	43.0	45.4	654.65	659.19	681.45
NONDURABLE GOODS	10.61	10.58	10.30	42.0	41.5	41.5	445.62	439.07	427.45
Contract Construction	15.67	15.66	14.94	39.0	38.8	39.4	611.13	607.61	538.64
Department Stores	6.64	6.67	6.43	27.5	26.9	28.1	182.60	179.42	180.68

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
MAY 1986 (Final)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	117,199,000	109,041,000	8,158,000	7.0
Michigan	4,402,000	3,986,000	416,000	9.4
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	145,800	137,800	8,000	5.5
Battle Creek MSA	63,700	57,600	6,100	9.6
Benton Harbor MSA	75,900	68,800	7,100	9.4
Detroit MSA	2,132,000	1,943,000	189,000	8.8
Flint MSA	199,600	178,300	21,300	10.7
Grand Rapids MSA	333,600	307,300	26,300	7.9
Jackson MSA	62,800	56,600	6,200	9.8
Kalamazoo MSA	109,600	102,300	7,300	6.7
Lansing MSA	234,900	217,100	17,700	7.5
Muskegon MSA	68,700	61,100	7,500	11.0
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	182,300	162,400	19,900	10.9
Upper Peninsula LMA	132,900	113,300	19,600	14.7
Major Counties (30,000+)				
Allegan	40,600	36,750	3,850	9.5
Bay	52,900	46,200	6,675	12.6
Clinton	30,900	28,850	2,050	6.7
Eaton	49,875	46,575	3,300	6.6
Grand Traverse	30,925	27,725	3,200	10.4
Ingham	154,100	141,725	12,375	8.0
Kent	246,400	226,525	19,875	8.1
Lapeer	35,125	31,100	4,050	11.5
Lenawee	40,750	36,350	4,400	10.8
Livingston	48,575	45,325	3,250	6.7
Macomb	340,475	308,975	31,500	9.3
Midland	33,250	29,825	3,425	10.3
Monroe	65,000	59,000	6,000	9.2
Oakland	490,475	452,500	37,950	7.7
Ottawa	87,200	80,775	6,425	7.4
Saginaw	96,150	86,400	9,750	10.1
St. Clair	69,700	62,125	7,575	10.9
Shiawassee	32,600	28,675	3,900	12.0
Wayne	1,082,600	984,400	98,200	9.1

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MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

June 1986
No. 6
Vol. XLII

JOB SERVICE

Michigan Employment Security Commission

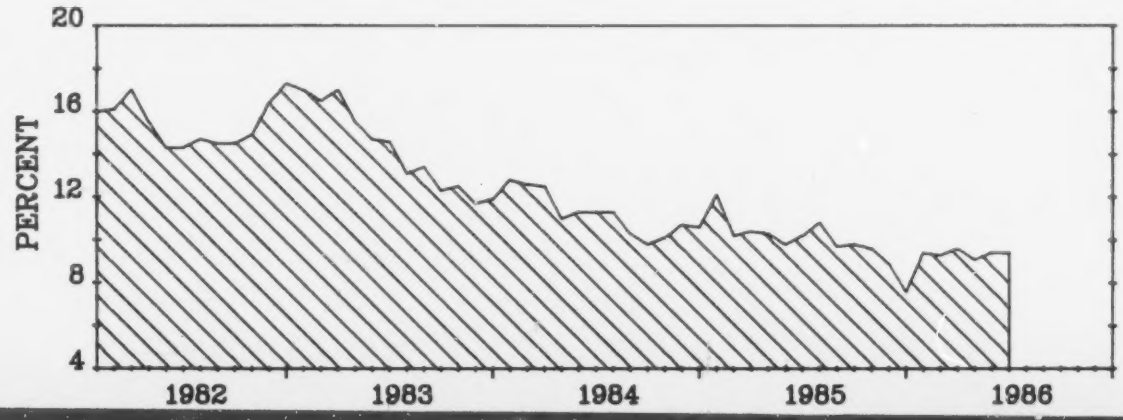
JOBLESS RATE REMAINS CONSTANT

The incidence of unemployment in Michigan remained unchanged at 9.4 percent during the month of June. The jobless rate represents approximately 415,000 unemployed individuals, a slight decrease of 1,000 from month ago figures. Economic conditions in the state followed normal seasonal patterns as both the statewide labor force and employment levels registered monthly advances. Total employment climbed by 21,000 to 4,007,000, while the civilian labor force expanded by 20,000 to reach 4,422,000. The majority of job gains were centered in construction and retail trade. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has jumped by 71,000, while the size of the labor force has risen by 38,000. In June 1985, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 448,000, representing an unemployment rate of 10.2 percent.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES EXHIBIT SLIGHT INCREASE

Wage and salary employment increased for the fifth consecutive month in Michigan as total jobs inched upward to 3,599,000 in June. Employment opportunities grew by approximately 13,000 as goods producing gains offset minor service producing losses. Total employment in the goods producing industries, climbed by 14,000 primarily as a result of seasonal growth in construction and small gains in durable and nondurable goods. Service producing employment dipped by 2,000 to 2,484,000 in June, as governmental losses cancelled retail and wholesale trade advances. Public sector positions plunged by 17,000 as local educational facilities closed for the summer recess period. Since June 1985, industry employment in Michigan has increased by 74,000 positions or 2.1 percent. Approximately 13,000 goods producing jobs have been added throughout the year, while service producing jumped by 60,000.

MICHIGAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (1982–1986)



Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	JUNE 1986	MAY 1986	APR 1986	JUNE 1985
PLACE OF RESIDENCE				
Civilian Labor Force	4422	4402	4326	4384
Employment	4007	3986	3933	3936
Unemployment	415	416	393	448
Rate	9.4	9.4	9.1	10.2
PLACE OF WORK				
Wage and Salary Employment	3599	3586	3559	3525
Good Producing Industries	1115	1101	1095	1102
Construction and Mining	132	123	113	114
Mining	11	11	11	11
Construction	120	112	102	103
Manufacturing	984	978	981	988
Durable Goods	765	762	767	773
Lumber and Wood Products	12	12	12	12
Furniture and Fixtures	26	26	26	25
Metals	169	170	171	173
Primary Metals	51	51	52	52
Fabricated Metals	118	118	119	121
Nonelectrical Machinery	130	130	131	133
Electrical Machinery	38	38	37	36
Transportation Equipment	350	347	351	353
Other Durable Goods	21	21	21	21
Nondurable Goods	219	216	214	215
Food and Kindred Products	48	46	45	46
Textiles and Apparel	21	21	21	21
Paper and Allied Products	21	21	21	21
Printing and Publishing	39	39	39	39
Chemicals and Petroleum	43	43	43	44
Other Nondurable Goods	46	46	46	44
Service Producing Industries	2484	2486	2464	2424
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	144	145	145	144
Wholesale Trade	181	179	177	177
Retail Trade	632	623	610	623
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	170	167	165	163
Services	777	774	767	751
Government	580	597	599	566
Federal	60	60	59	58
State	135	144	153	129
Local	385	392	386	379
Labor Disputes	4	1	0	1

* Indicates a labor-management dispute in the industry.

Notes: Data expressed in thousands. Current month data are preliminary.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics — 1985 Benchmark.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the co-operative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program — March 1985 Benchmark.

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

Individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits declined for the fourth consecutive month in June. The regular benefits claims load averaged 87,163 per week during the month, approximately 1,789 less than the May total.

The slight decline in the monthly average was primarily due to the continued hiring of summer jobseekers. In June 1985, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 84,727 or approximately three percent lower than the present total.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
June 07, 1986	98,900	12,000	86,900	44,800	4,900	39,900
June 14, 1986	94,200	11,000	83,200	41,800	4,500	37,300
June 21, 1986	92,300	11,000	81,300	41,900	4,600	37,300
June 28, 1986	97,000	12,200	84,800	44,800	5,600	39,200

DETROIT AREA PRICES DROP

The cost of living in the Detroit metropolitan area fell by two tenths of a percentage point over the month to reach 321.0 in June. The decrease in the Detroit area prices was primarily due to lower housing and apparel costs. Prices in the area climbed by 1.3 percent since June 1985, when the consumer price index stood at 317.0.

At the national level, the cost of living advanced by five tenths of a percent to reach 327.9 during the month. The higher national prices were due to additional costs for transportation and housing. Between June 1985 and June 1986, national consumer prices increased by 1.7 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 322.3.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries held steady at 42.3 hours in June. Scattered gains and losses in both durable and nondurable goods was primarily the reason for the stable workweek.

During the month, average hourly earnings dropped by one cent to $12.76, while average weekly earnings decreased by forty two cents to total $539.75. In June 1985, earnings averaged $12.63 an hour or $543.09 per week for a 43.0 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Hourly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Weekly Earnings a/		
	Jun 1986	May 1986	Jun 1985	Jun 1986	May 1986	Jun 1985	Jun 1986	May 1986	Jun 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$12.76	$12.77	$12.63	42.3	42.3	43.0	$539.75	$540.17	$543.09
DURABLE GOODS	13.34	13.34	13.18	42.5	42.3	43.4	566.95	564.28	572.01
Primary Metal Products	12.23	12.01	12.08	42.4	42.6	42.8	518.55	511.63	517.02
Fabricated Metal Products	12.69	12.73	12.50	42.6	42.3	43.3	540.59	538.48	541.25
Nonelectrical Machinery	12.93	12.92	12.52	42.6	42.8	43.7	550.82	552.98	547.12
Electrical Machinery	10.75	11.12	10.54	42.8	42.5	41.7	460.10	472.60	439.52
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	15.25	15.23	15.08	42.6	42.5	44.3	649.65	647.27	668.04
NONDURABLE GOODS	10.60	10.60	10.46	41.5	42.0	41.4	439.90	445.20	433.04
Contract Construction	15.39	15.63	15.38	37.9	38.9	40.0	583.28	608.01	615.20
Department Stores	6.74	6.68	6.54	27.7	27.5	28.1	186.70	183.70	183.77

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
JUNE 1986 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	119,644,000	110,869,000	8,775,000	7.3
Michigan	4,422,000	4,007,000	415,000	9.4
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	144,100	135,900	8,200	5.7
Battle Creek MSA	63,900	57,700	6,200	9.7
Benton Harbor MSA	76,400	68,600	7,800	10.3
Detroit MSA	2,145,000	1,957,000	187,000	8.7
Flint MSA	199,400	178,200	21,300	10.7
Grand Rapids MSA	335,100	307,300	27,800	8.3
Jackson MSA	63,100	56,700	6,400	10.2
Kalamazoo MSA	110,100	102,300	7,800	7.1
Lansing MSA	231,100	213,300	17,800	7.7
Muskegon MSA	69,500	61,300	8,200	11.8
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	183,800	163,700	20,200	11.0
Upper Peninsula LMA	134,800	116,500	18,200	13.5
Major Counties (30,000+)				
Allegan	41,125	37,300	3,850	9.3
Bay	53,075	46,575	6,525	12.3
Clinton	30,375	28,325	2,050	6.7
Eaton	49,100	45,750	3,350	6.8
Grand Traverse	31,800	28,625	3,150	9.9
Ingham	151,625	139,200	12,425	8.2
Kent	247,925	226,500	21,425	8.6
Lapeer	34,900	31,300	3,600	10.3
Lenawee	40,850	36,225	4,600	11.3
Livingston	49,125	45,650	3,475	7.1
Macomb	342,825	311,200	31,625	9.2
Midland	33,600	30,050	3,550	10.6
Monroe	65,575	59,400	6,175	9.4
Oakland	495,750	455,750	40,000	8.1
Ottawa	87,175	80,775	6,425	7.4
Saginaw	97,175	87,050	10,125	10.4
St. Clair	70,200	62,575	7,625	10.9
Shiawassee	32,675	29,025	3,650	11.1
Wayne	1,086,175	991,450	94,700	8.7

MICHIGAN EMPLOYMENT
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JOB SERVICE

Michigan Employment Security Commission

MICHIGAN'S JOBLESS RATE MOVES DOWNWARD

The statewide unemployment rate slipped from 9.4 percent in June to 9.2 percent in July. The decline in joblessness represents 4,000 fewer individuals out of work, as total unemployment dropped to 411,000. The decrease in joblessness was primarily a result of increased seasonal hiring in the state's service and construction industries. Total employment in July registered an increase as the number of employed grew by 50,000 to reach 4,057,000. Additionally, the state's civilian labor force advanced by 46,000 over the month. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has rebounded by 153,000, while the size of the labor force has jumped by 90,000. In July 1985, the total number of persons out of work totalled 474,000, representing an unemployment rate of 10.8 percent.

STATE PAYROLLS DECLINE DURING THE MONTH

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Michigan decreased for the first time in six months as industry jobs fell to 3,557,000 in July. Employment opportunities dropped by approximately 40,000 over the month, as decreases were evident in both the goods producing and service producing sectors of the economy. Total goods producing employment at 1,087,000, fell by 31,000 as a result of model changeover in the automotive industry. Service producing positions fell by 10,000 during the month, as administrative staffs were reduced at local educational facilities. Public sector positions plunged by 19,000, as a result. Since July 1985, industry employment in Michigan has climbed by 62,000 positions or 1.8 percent. Approximately 64,000 service producing jobs have been added throughout the year, while goods producing industries decreased by 2,000.

MICHIGAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (1982–1986)